

S. / South Paris, Me., Dec. 5, 1876. u

Poetry.

TO A BIRD.

BY JAMES A. BARTLEY.

When madden daisied deck the ground,
And violets in the blue are found,
When warmer suns in heaven glow,
And milder winds o'er meadows blow,
Thou com'st, sweet bird! at that best time
To glad with songs our northern clime.

How mellow is each warbled note
That gushes from thy mottled throat!
Such music sweet is seldom heard
As here thou givest, happy bird!
For listening with a pleased surprise,
The forest seems a Paradise.

Such happy notes tell of a land
By gentle zephyrs ever fanned;
Where summer reigns throughout the year,
And raging tempests come not near,
When winter drives those woods again,
May thou and I that Eden gain.

—Scribner.

Agricultural.

Value of a Thoroughbred Bull.

Not long since, looking through a herd of short-horns, we asked the proprietor if it paid him to buy bulls at the high figures he had been paying? He replied, "Certainly, think so, or I would not do it—the bull is half the herd when it comes to breeding." We all understand that a breeder who has established a reputation, or who is laboring to establish one, always buys the best he can afford. If his reputation is such that his offerings go off readily at paying prices, he well knows that a few injudicious crosses would injure his business. Not only from choice, but from necessity he is compelled to breed only from good bulls. It has not been so easy to prove to the general farmer and stock raiser the advantage of breeding to the best animals he could afford to own. In a recent issue of the Ohio Farmer we find this subject thus treated:

"Many farmers are getting their eyes open in regard to the superiority of improved stock, but occasionally we hear from one who is still in the gall of bitterness. One of these—a fair representative of the class, sent us an article some time ago, in which he labored to prove there was no money in thoroughbred stock at the prices asked for them. He says no bull is worth \$500 to an ordinary farmer. Well that all depends upon the circumstances. Some ordinary farmers would make money out of a \$500 bull, and others would lose. It depends upon the man as much as the bull. We cannot answer this correspondent better than to quote from the remarks of a well-known breeder at a recent short-horn convention. He said that a good short-horn bull descended from pure ancestors, both male and female, that were themselves good, may be depended upon for producing good calves even from very inferior cows. On an average it would be safe to say that his calves would at one year old sell to the intelligent grazer for \$10 more than those sired by an ordinary low grade, and at two years old to the butcher or shipper for \$10 or \$20. It would be safe to say that calves from such a bull, bred and kept by the well-to-do farmer until at least three years old, would each net him at least \$25 more than those sired by such bulls as generally run the public highways and are found on many good farms. A little calculation would illustrate what a short-horn would be worth. From the time he is one year old until he is two he could give twenty-five calves; from two years old until three fifty calves; and after that until ten years old, seventy-five a year. Suppose, then, a farmer having as many cows as a bull could serve, and he should buy a first-class short-horn of only good pedigree, one year old, and should keep him three years he would then have 150 calves that would be worth, when disposed of, the nice little sum of \$3750 as a profit for the services of the bull. The bull earned it."

Snug Farmers.

I quote this caption from memory, but am quite sure I am correct. What is the meaning and significance of this expression?

The primary meaning of snug is tight, handsome, but in this connection, used in a good sense, and suited to decide the whole class of farmers, this meaning will hardly apply. The best farmers never get "tight," and they are not all "handsome." Another meaning of snug is "neat." This is particularly appropriate in its application to the good farmer. On his premises neatness and order prevail. The house proper in under the management of his wife, but the cellar must come under the management of the husband. There he stores his vegetables, and he knows it is of the utmost importance to the health of the family that the cellar bottom be cleared of all foreign matter—such as decaying potatoes, beets and cabbages—and that the walls be frequently whitewashed and cleaned. A neat and orderly cellar is one of the best indications of a snug farmer. If a good housewife can have such a cellar in which to deposit her milk pails, she will cheerfully guarantee a neat pantry, kitchen and dining room.

The snug farmer is also neat in his personal habits. Though clothed in homespun grab, suited to his occupation, he is so neat and orderly that it becomes a "royal robe" to him. He remembers that he is a gentleman, if he is a laboring farmer, and a fit companion for a tidy wife. And he is neat and orderly in all his arrangements about the house, barns and sheds. His dooryard is not strewn with sticks and stones and underbrush, but is neat and orderly. His unused tools are all under cover and in their places, so that he can find them at pleasure. His barn is "sweet and garnished," and his animals are combed and curried with utmost care. His dooryard fence is not made of rails nor slab-wood, but most likely of pickets in some form, to indicate taste and culture.

The snug farmer has a snug little farm. Every field is cleaned of its stone and brushwood, and laid open to the cheering sunlight and the gentle rains. The fences are all in order, and every change in weather or season is anticipated, so as to enable him to co-operate with nature in securing the productivity of the soil.

And the snug farmer is a public-spirited man. He is interested in all public improvements. Sidewalks and shade trees that reach beyond his own dooryard interest him. He sees that everything that

tends to make the neighborhood or town more attractive will increase the value of real estate, and thus diminish the taxes. Such a farmer is willing to share the expenses of educating up only his own children, but the children of his neighbors, because intelligence and virtue in the community will raise the value of his farm. He understands that all improvements that effect the public good promote his own personal welfare, and the welfare of his children.

Now I ask my reader to look about over the community, and see if they do not find the best farmers and the most thrifty and independent farmers in that neighborhood where the most money has been expended in improvements; in churches, schools, public building, highways, parks and fountains? The beautiful village is always surrounded by an intelligent, cultivated, enterprising and public-spirited agricultural population, and their sharing and aiding in the public improvements has made the farmers and their snug farms what they are. (Cor. Western Journal.)

Horses and their Drivers.

Very many years ago, I made up my mind that when there was a quarrel between a man and a horse, in nine cases out of ten the man was in the wrong. Continued observation has only served to confirm this belief.

The radical error into which drivers fall is, that the horse knows perfectly what is wanted of him, and will not do it. Then the drivers proceed to show that he is master, and in the vast majority of cases, the horse is punished without the slightest idea why he is so treated.

For a horse to understand instantly what his driver desires, there must exist a pleasant feeling between them. The horse must feel a confidence in his driver, and with one driver a horse will show himself fearless of a locomotive, and with another he will dread them. One man will drive a horse fifteen miles with no more fatigue to the animal than another will produce in driving him ten.

Nothing tends more cruelly to animals than does cowardice. The man who has a lurking fear of his beast, is the one who treats him the most harshly. The man who is afraid of no horse, is just the man who treats all kindly. He is perfectly aware there is always danger with horses; but he also knows that this does not depend upon the horse, but mostly comes from some extraneous source, the bad driving of others whom he meets on the road, or accident of some sort. He has a friendly feeling toward his beast, as being a willing and useful servant and companion, ready to do his whole duty, and more than his duty. So there springs up a pleasant feeling on both sides, the horse is encouraged and cheerful, and goes through his work quickly and well. Such a driver gets vastly more from his horse than does the cruel one. They come in fresh, they feed and sleep well, and begin the next day's work under favorable conditions. Age tells but slowly on them; at fifteen and sixteen years, such horses still show speed and endurance, and are still gay and free goers, with years of usefulness before them, whereas the cruel man's horse is used up long before this.

There should be kindness simply from kind feelings, but it does not the less certainly bring its material reward. (Our Dumb Animals.)

Selling the Old Farm.

There is a constant buying and selling of farms going on from year to year in our country. This restlessness on the part of the farmer and his desire to change a present location for another hundreds of miles off, is so frequently witnessed in our day that we cease to wonder at it. In the time of our forefathers, when a man was settled on a farm he commonly continued on it through life, and then left it for his son. In times gone by, the same farm was first occupied by the grandfather and so on by the son and grandson. Then the good old homestead was revered and the occupancy of it was esteemed a great privilege. There was a satisfaction felt by the successor that his predecessor was his relative, cultivated the same fields, wandered by the same brooks, traversed the same hills, and ate of the fruit of the same orchard. Then there was a home feeling, home associations, and home attachments. Now the farmer looks more to his pecuniary gains, and when offered a large price for his land, hesitates not to sell. He quits his beautiful home, his well-cultivated acres, migrates to the far West, and commences a life of hardship that he never dreamed of. It can safely be said that where one man succeeds in this undertaking many fail. If he could only sell his new farm, how gladly would he lie back to the old home, now occupied by strangers, and the enclosure contains the graves of his kindred going to ruin. With the advent of spring, many will dispose of their farms and remove to a far-off country, to undergo the privations and troubles incident upon establishing a home in a new country. Our advice is to remain where you are. If you are comfortably off, be contented to remain so. Do not exchange a certainty for an uncertainty, unless powerful reasons are brought to bear upon you to seek a new settlement in a distant region. Stick to the old farm, for it never failed you in the time of need. (New England Homestead.)

Pure Seed.

Who that has had a garden and grown vegetables, but has garden and again been disappointed, in getting old worthless seeds, or such as turn out untrue to name. There are a few leading sorts of vegetables that are indispensable in a kitchen-garden, and to have these fail is a serious matter. To avoid such failures, and always be sure of such crops, there is one measure which if put in practice is certain of success. This is at the time of gathering the crop to select a few of the best specimens of the different kinds from which to raise seed the following spring. With the exception of parsnip seed, these are good for terms of from two to ten years, if properly kept. By following a plan of growing two or three kinds of seed each year, a supply can be kept up at a small outlay. In this way the constant annoyance and loss resulting from sowing seeds not true to name can easily be avoided.—P. F. Quinn; Scribner for Nov.

—The boy who ran away from school to "go fishing all alone," and caught himself in the lip, says he's got enough of fishing on his own hook.

Centaur Liniments.

White, for the Human Family.

Yellow for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous, yet there are some things which they will not do. They will not cure cancer or mend broken bones, but they will always allay pain. They have straightened fingers, cured chronic rheumatism of many years standing, and taken the pain from terrible burns and scalds, which have never been done by any other article.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cure Lameness, Chilblains, Palsy, Tetanus and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts poisons from frozen hands and feet, the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings and alleviates pain of every kind.

For sprains or bruises it is the most potent remedy ever discovered. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breast, Earache and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials.

"I Indians Home, Jeff. Co. Ind., May 28, '72. I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and cords. I have been driven from my home in eight years. Now I am perfectly well, thanks to the Centaur Liniment. This Liniment ought to be applied warm. BENJAMIN H. RICHMOND."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable. It is cheap, and every family should have it. To the sick and bed-ridden, the halt and lame to the wounded and sore, we say, "Come and be healed."

To the poor and distressed who have spent their money for worthless medicines, a bottle of Centaur Liniment will be given without charge.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough skin, flesh and muscles of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures of Spavin, Sprain, Sweeney, Wind-gall, Strangles and Greasy Leg, than any other remedy in existence. Read what the great Expressman says of it:

"New York, January, 1874. 'Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in stables.'—N. Y. Times."

"Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 17, 1876. 'Gentlemen,—I have used over a gross of Centaur Liniment, and I am satisfied that it is the best of my plantation, besides dozens of the family Liniment for my negroes. I want to praise it to the clouds, and will thank you to send me by Savannah steamer one gross of each kind. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. will pay you for the same.'—J. A. H. BROWN."

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farmers and Veterinary Surgeons. It cures Wounds and Pains, removes Swellings and is worth more than its weight in gold. Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle, who a Farmer cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do for \$2.00. These Liniments are for sale by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farmer or Dealer who desires to test them. Sold every where.

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—The boy who ran away from school to "go fishing all alone," and caught himself in the lip, says he's got enough of fishing on his own hook.

For sale or to let! THE OLD ISAAC THURLOW STAND situated in Woodstock, and containing one and a half acres of land, is hereby offered for sale, or will be leased to responsible parties; also one hundred acres of land, situated in said Woodstock, and formerly owned by Lewis Fuller. Any person desiring to secure a good piece of property on favorable terms, should apply immediately to ALVAH BLACK, Esq., residing at 22 Exchange Street, New York City.

Twenty Years Established. A fine watch can be repaired or adjusted to heat, cold and position, and warranted for a reasonable price at my establishment. By a perfected apparatus I can make any watch so accurately that it will run 25 or 30 days in eleven months, and many others with almost perfect accuracy. SAM'L WALKER, Jr., Jeweler, 60 South Paris, Me.

1876. DINING ROOM COMPANION.



A PARLOR COOKING STOVE!

FOR WOOD.

Most Convenient, Economical, Durable

PARLOR COOK STOVE

EVER MANUFACTURED!

There have been in operation the past EIGHT YEARS, and have gained a reputation far beyond anything ever brought into the market.

The Manufacturers have sold nearly FIVE THOUSAND of the Dining Room Stoves EVERY ONE giving the MOST PERFECT SATISFACTION!

It is an all Cast Iron Stove, enclosed in a neat Russia Iron body, giving it a neat and tidy appearance. A large and perfect operating Oven, and two boiler holes directly over the fire, and will cook, broil, and bake as well as any cooking stove ever made.

It will do one-third more heating than any other with the same amount of fuel.

Because it has double the radiating surface directly exposed to the fire, one broad sheet of iron carrying the flames entirely around the stove, keeping the floor and feet warm without kindling, and house plants can be kept all winter as safe and free from frost as by a coal stove.

For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices by J. O. CROOKER, Agent for Norway and Paris; J. H. DECOSTER, Buckfield; WM. H. FRENCH, Turner; C. R. BOUGHTON, Bryant's Pond; S. A. BROCK, Bethel; PERRY BROS. & WESTON, Bridgton; L. O. KING, Monmouth; E. THOMPSON, Canton.

All parties are cautioned against buying from any but our regular authorized agents, as we intend to protect our agents' sharp.

A. L. & E. F. GOSS, Patent & Manufacturers of the Celebrated D. R. C. Stove, Bethel, Me.

THE OXFORD COUNTY Insurance Agency!

HAS BEEN ISSUED Twelve Years

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS.

O. W. BENT, South Paris, September 19, 1876.

Notice of Foreclosure. WILKINS, Henry C. Mortgage of Oxford in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to the nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, by his deed of mortgage, dated the 12th day of October, 1876, conveyed to Horace Mellen of Wilmington in the County of Wilkes and State of Vermont, certain piece of land together with the buildings thereon, situated in Oxford in said County of Oxford, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the south side of David Hackett's land, thence running north thirty-one and one-half (31 1/2) degrees east fifty-two rods to land sold by G. F. Harris and N. Dudley to John Welch, thence south fifty-eight and one-half degrees west to the Mechanic Falls and then south and east to the first mentioned bound, containing twenty-five acres more or less, excepting and reserving in said a certain piece or parcel of land sold by French to N. Dudley, to secure the payment of a certain note of hand therein described, and on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, the said Horace Mellen duly assigned the above mortgage to Silas E. King, of the County of Oxford, State of Maine, said assignment being recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, vol. 16, page 29, and as the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same according to the statute in such case made, and provided, and give notice to all persons interested therein to appear before me for that purpose on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased. A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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